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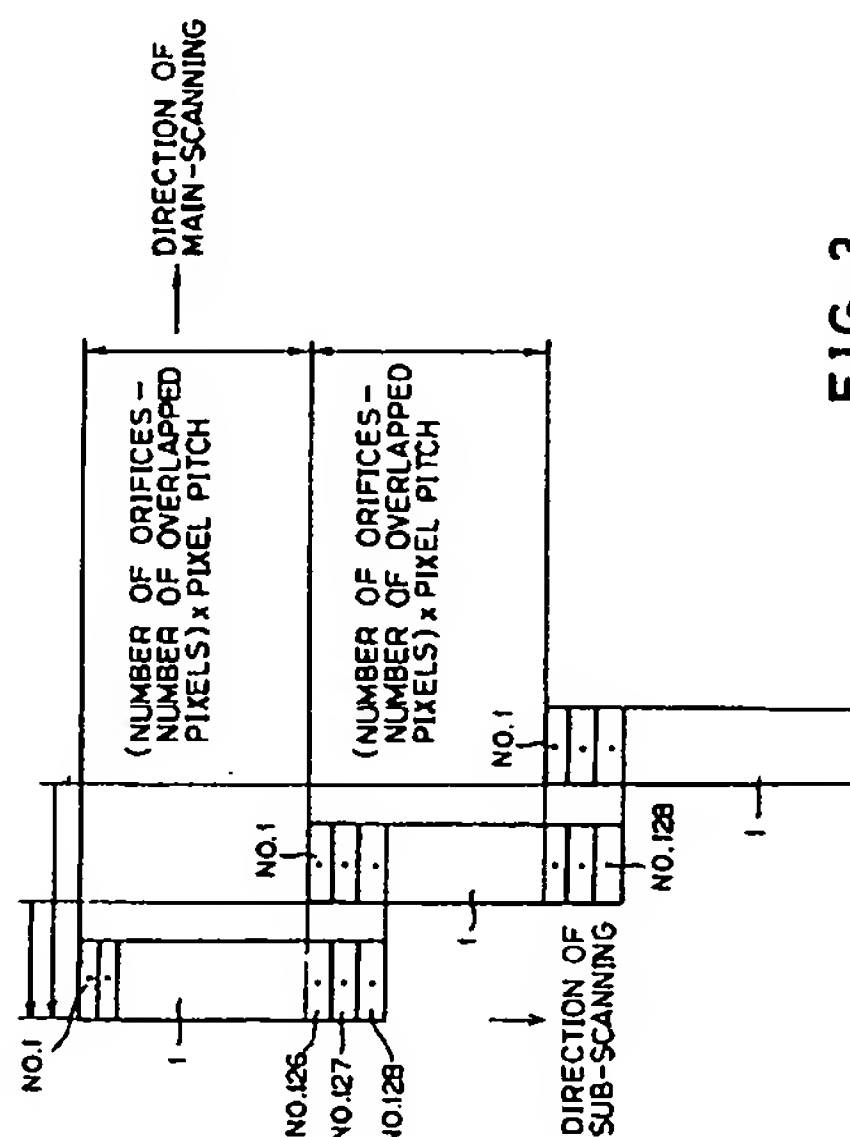
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AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL PT SE(71) Applicant: **CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA**
30-2, 3-chome, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku
Tokyo(JP)(72) Inventor: Takagi, Shinji, c/o Canon Kabushiki
Kaisha
3-30-2, Shimomaruko
Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146(JP)
Inventor: Tanaka, Hideki, c/o Canon Kabushiki

Kaisha
3-30-2, Shimomaruko
Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146(JP)
Inventor: Kimura, Tatsuo, c/o Canon
Kabushiki Kaisha
3-30-2, Shimomaruko
Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146(JP)
Inventor: Ashiwa, Jun, c/o Canon Kabushiki
Kaisha
3-30-2, Shimomaruko
Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146(JP)

(74) Representative: **Beresford, Keith Denis Lewis**
et al
BERESFORD & Co. 2-5 Warwick Court High
Holborn
London WC1R 5DJ(GB)

(54) Ink jet recording method.

(57) After an ink-jet recording head (1) with a plurality of discharging portions (Nos. 1-128) arranged is main-scanned in a direction perpendicular to the direction of the discharging portion arrangement to record a first image area, sub-scanning of the head is performed. Before the head is main-scanned to record a second image area, the sub-scanning is performed so that a few discharging portions (Nos. 1-3) on an upper edge portion of the head (1) in second main-scanning overlap part of the first image area. Ink droplets land on pixels in the overlapping portion twice for each main-scanning, and image density of the pixels in the overlapping portion is controlled by the sum number of the landing ink droplets. This enables image density unevenness of image density, a "black stripe banding" or a "white stripe banding" in a boundary of an image area being recorded in each main-scanning to be markedly reduced.

**FIG.3****EP 0 517 543 A2**

The present invention relates to an ink-jet recording method for generating clear images by using a recording apparatus including an ink-jet recording head having a plurality of orifices.

In an ink-jet recording method for recording images on a recording medium such as a recording sheet by moving (main-scanning) an ink-jet recording head with a plurality of orifices relative to the recording medium, a so-called multi-droplet method has been conventionally used for representing a tone wedge of a recording image. In the multi-droplet method, a plurality of ink droplets are landed deposited on substantially the same position on a recording medium, and a pixel having an area according to the number of the plurality of ink droplets is formed. In this case, the tone wedge of the recording image is represented by forming a pixel having an area according to the image data.

When the multi-droplet method is used for recording images, all the images are generally recorded in such a way that the recording head is moved (main-scanning) relative to a recording medium for recording a part of the images, and then the recording head is moved (sub-scanning) perpendicularly to the direction of main-scanning and the main-scanning is carried out for recording another part of the images. That is, the main-scanning and the sub-scanning are carried out by turns so that all the images are recorded on the recording medium. In the conventional ink-jet recording method, the above feed distance of the recording head in the sub-scanning direction is a distance which is a distance between two orifices provided on the recording head or a distance determined by the product of an orifice pitch and the number of orifices.

In the conventional ink-jet recording method, since, however, the feed distance in the sub-scanning direction is determined as the above described distance value, a portion not recorded of a so-called "white stripe banding" is generated in a recording image when an actual feed distance is greater than the predetermined distance value. On the other hand, when the actual feed distance is smaller than the predetermined value, there is a problem that ink droplets, the number of which is about twice as large as the number of ink droplets forming a predetermined pixel, land on the same position and a portion of a so-called "black stripe banding" of an extremely high image density is generated. In order to solve these problems, the feed distance in the sub-scanning direction may be precisely controlled so as to be always constant under any condition. However, this causes a very expensive manufacturing cost of the ink-jet recording apparatus.

Moreover, in the ink-jet recording head, volume of one ink droplet, which is discharged from one

orifice in a vicinity of an edge portion of orifices disposed in a row, may fluctuate due to a temperature distribution in the use of the ink-jet recording head or unevenness of products caused by manufacturing a machining processes. As a result, in an image area, recorded in one main-scanning, unevenness of the image density may occur between portions recorded by the orifices in the vicinity of the edge portions of the recording head and portions recorded by other orifices.

As described above, in the conventional ink-jet recording method, the image quality in a vicinity of a boundary between an image area recorded in main-scanning and an image area recorded in next main-scanning may deteriorate for the above reasons.

It is an object of the present invention to solve the above problems.

It is another object of the present invention to markedly reduce unevenness of an image density, a "black stripe" or a "white stripe" generated in a vicinity of a boundary between an image area formed in main-scanning and an image area formed in next main-scanning by simple control.

It is further object of the present invention to improve image quality of image areas including the boundary.

For this purpose, in a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink-jet recording method, in which a plurality of ink droplets for each pixel are overlapped and landed on a recording medium to form each pixel by a recording head with a plurality of ink discharging portions arranged thereon and a tone wedge of an image data is represented by controlling an area of each pixel on a basis of the number of the plurality of ink droplets, comprising the steps of:

recording one image area by main-scanning of the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto in a direction other than a direction of the ink discharging portion arrangement;

sub-scanning the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto in a direction perpendicular to a direction of the main-scanning; and

recording the following image area by main-scanning the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto,

wherein the sub-scanning is performed in a manner that part of the one image area overlaps part of the following image area, and the number of ink droplets discharged from at least one ink discharging portion of the plurality of ink discharging portions, which relates to recording of pixels included in an overlapping portion of the one and following image areas, is restricted when the one and following image areas are recorded, so that a tone wedge of a recording image of the pixels included in the overlapping portion is represented

by a total number of ink droplets being discharged when the one and following image areas are recorded.

The number of discharging portions for recording pixels included in the overlapping portion may be two or more, the number of ink droplets being discharged from the two or more discharging portions for recording the overlapping portion, may be gradually decreased toward a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of the recording head when the one image area is recorded, and may be gradually increased from a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of the recording head when the following image area is recorded, so that the total number of discharged ink droplets is obtained.

An ink-jet recording method may further comprise the step of adjusting an amount of the sub-scanning and/or a record starting position of the main-scanning, wherein each pixel included in the overlapping portion may be formed by partially overlapping one image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when the one image area is recorded with a following image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when the following image area is recorded, by less than a pixel pitch.

The total number of ink droplets may be the number of ink droplets being determined to obtain a predetermined tone wedge of a recording image of pixels when the pixels are formed without overlapping thereof.

The recording head may comprise heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

In a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink-jet recording method, in which a plurality of ink droplets for each pixel are overlapped and landed on a recording medium to form each pixel by a recording head with a plurality of ink discharging portions arranged thereon and a tone wedge of an image data is represented by controlling an area of each pixel on a basis of the number of the plurality of ink droplets, comprising the steps of:

recording a one image area by main-scanning of the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto in a direction other than a direction of the ink discharging portion arrangement;

sub-scanning the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto in a direction different from a direction of the main-scanning, by a length less than a width of the one image area; and

recording a following image area by main-scanning the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto, whereby the one and following image areas are partially overlapped with each other,

wherein the number of discharging portions for recording pixels included in an overlapping portion of the one and following image areas is two or more, the number of ink droplets being discharged from the two or more discharging portions for recording the overlapping portion, is gradually decreased toward a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of the recording head when the one image area is recorded, and is gradually increased from a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of the recording head when the following image area is recorded, so that a total number of discharged ink droplets, being discharged when the one and following image areas are recorded is obtained.

The recording head may comprise heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

In a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink-jet recording method, in which a plurality of ink droplets for each pixel are overlapped and landed on a recording medium to form each pixel by a recording head with a plurality of ink discharging portions arranged thereon and a tone wedge of an image data is represented by controlling an area of each pixel on a basis of the number of the plurality of ink droplets, comprising the steps of:

recording a one image area by main-scanning of the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto in a direction other than a direction of the ink discharging portion arrangement;

sub-scanning the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto in a direction different from a direction of the main-scanning, by a length less than a width of the one image area;

recording a following image area by main-scanning the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto, whereby the one and following image areas are partially overlapped with each other; and

adjusting an amount of the sub-scanning and/or a record starting position of the main-scanning,

wherein each pixel included in an overlapping portion of the one and following image areas is formed by partially overlapping one image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when the one image area is recorded with a following image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when the following image area is recorded, by less than a pixel pitch.

The recording head may comprise heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

In a forth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink-jet recording method, in which at least one ink droplet for each pixel is landed on a

recording medium to form each pixel by a recording head with a plurality of ink discharging portions arranged thereon and a tone wedge of an image data is represented by controlling an area of each pixel on a basis of an quantity of ink based on density data, comprising the steps of:

recording one image area by main-scanning of the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto in a direction other than a direction of the ink discharging portion arrangement;

sub-scanning the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto in a direction perpendicular to a direction of the main-scanning; and

recording the following image area by main-scanning the recording head and the recording medium relative thereto,

wherein the sub-scanning is performed in a manner that part of the one image area overlaps part of the following image area and the density data corresponding to at least one discharging portion of the plurality of discharging portions, which relates to recording of pixels included in an overlapping portion of the one and following image areas, is restricted when the one and following image areas are recorded, so that tone wedge of a recording image of the pixels included in the overlapping portion is represented by a total of quantity of ink discharged when the one and following image areas are recorded.

The number of discharging portions for recording pixels included in the overlapping portion may be two or more, the density data corresponding to the two or more discharging portions for recording the overlapping portion, may be gradually decreased toward a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of the recording head when the one image area is recorded, and may be gradually increased from a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of the recording head when the following image area is recorded, so that the total of ink quantity is obtained.

The number of ink droplets may being landed on one pixel may be controlled based on the density data.

The total number of ink droplets may be the number of ink droplets being determined to obtain a predetermined tone wedge of a recording image of pixels when the pixels are formed without overlapping thereof.

The recording head may comprise heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

An ink-jet recording method may further comprise the step of adjusting an amount of the sub-scanning and/or a record starting position of the main-scanning, wherein each pixels included in the overlapping portion may be formed by partially overlapping one image portion being formed by a

group of ink droplets discharged when the one image area is recorded and a following image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when the following image area is recorded, by less than a pixel pitch.

The total of ink quantity may be density data being determined to obtain a predetermined tone wedge of a recording image of pixels when the pixels are formed without overlapping thereof.

The recording head may comprise heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

Moreover, since one pixel is formed by ink droplets discharged from different orifices, in a portion, where the first image area overlaps with the second image area, unevenness of the image density due to irregularity of orifices of the recording head can be reduced.

In addition, since pixels which determine the image density of the overlapping portion are formed by two processes, and the number of ink droplets is reduced which are discharged from a orifice in a vicinity of the edge portion of the recording head for forming a pixel, so that even though the feed distance of the recording head for sub-scanning fluctuates and then a position is somewhat shifted, on which ink droplets discharged from an orifice in the vicinity of the edge portion are landed, the so-called "black stripe" is hardly generated.

The above and other objects, effects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description of embodiments thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of an ink-jet recording apparatus of embodiment 1 according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a control circuit of the ink-jet recording apparatus shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a diagram explaining positions of a recording head relative to a recording medium of embodiment 1 according to the present invention shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing the number of ink droplets discharged from each orifice of the recording head of embodiment 1 according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing a recorded result of embodiment 1 of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a view showing a schematic perspective view of an ink-jet recording apparatus of embodiment 2 according to the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing the number of ink droplets discharged from each orifice of the recording head of embodiment 2 according to the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing the number of ink droplets discharged from each orifice of the recording head of embodiment 3 according to the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a diagram showing the relationship between the number of ink droplets and the image density for each pixel in embodiment 1 of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a diagram explaining positions of the recording head relative to a recording medium of embodiment 4 according to the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing a recorded result of embodiment 4 of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing the relationship between the number of ink droplets and the image density for each pixel in embodiment 4 of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a diagram explaining positions of the recording head relative to a recording medium of embodiment 5 according to the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing the relationship between the number of ink droplets and the image density for each pixel in embodiment 5 of the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a diagram showing a recorded result of embodiment 5 of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a view showing a schematic perspective view of an ink-jet recording apparatus of embodiment 6 according to the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a diagram showing the relationship between the number of ink droplets and the image density for each pixel in embodiment 6 according to the present invention; and

Fig. 18 is a diagram showing a recorded result of embodiment 6 of the present invention.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, embodiments of the present invention will be described below.

(Embodiment 1)

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of an ink-jet recording apparatus of embodiment 1 according to the present invention. In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 denotes a recording head on which 128 ink orifices are disposed at a density of 16 orifices/mm. Each of orifices is provided with an electrothermal transducer for generating energy used for discharging ink in an ink path communicating to the orifice. Incidentally, in embodiments described here and hereinafter of the present invention, term "discharging portion", "outlet" or "nozzle" may be used instead of term "orifice". The electrothermal transducer generates heat in response to electric pulses applied thereto and

then generates film boiling in ink with this heat, so that ink is discharged from the orifice according to the film boiling. In embodiment 1, the discharging frequency or the driving frequency for driving the electrothermal transducer is 2kHz.

Reference numeral 174 denotes a carriage for mounting and shifting the recording head 1. The carriage 174 is guided and shifted along two guide shafts 175A and 175B being slidably engaged with the carriage 174. Reference numeral 176 denotes an ink supplying tube which supplies ink from an ink tank (not shown) to the recording head 1. Reference numeral 177 denotes a flexible cable for transmitting driving signals and control signals based on recording data from a control unit of the recording apparatus (not shown) to the recording head driver being provided in a portion of the recording head 1. The ink supplying tube 176 and the flexible cable 177 are made of flexible members so that they can follow the movement of the carriage 174. The carriage 174 is connected to part of a belt (not shown) being stretched in parallel to the guide shafts 175A and 175B for shifting the carriage 174, and can be shifted by the belt driven by a carriage motor (not shown).

Reference numeral 173 denotes a platen whose longitudinal direction is parallel to the guide shafts 175A and 175B. Reference numeral 172 denotes a recording sheet as a recording medium.

The recording head 1 discharges ink in process of the movement of the carriage 174, so that an image area is recorded on a portion of the recording sheet 172 opposite to the orifices.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a control circuit of the recording apparatus shown in Fig. 1. Reference numeral 201 denotes a main controller which controls the whole recording apparatus including the discharging timing, and is usually composed of a one-chip microprocessor or the like with a central processing unit (CPU), a read-only memory which stored a program (program ROM) and a random access memory used for work (work RAM) or the like. The main controller 201 accepts image data signals for indicating the image density of each pixel from a host computer 203, and then stores the signals in units of frames onto a frame memory 205 as a buffer. When images are recorded, that is, when ink is discharged, the main controller 201 controls the drive of a carriage feed motor 209 via a first motor driver 207, and also controls a recording sheet feed motor 213 via a second motor driver 211. The main controller 201 reads image data from the frame memory 205, converts the image data into tone wedge data suitable for the recording apparatus, controls the ink discharging by the recording head 1 (explained hereinafter in more detail) via the driver controller 215 and a head driver 217, and then performs recording of tone wedge

image on a recording sheet 172 whereby.

Embodiment 1 for performing 17-tone-wedge image recording by using the above described recording apparatus will be described below.

Fig. 3 is a diagram explaining the positional relationship of the recording head 1 relative to the recording sheet 172 each time the recording head 1 is main-scans. In Fig. 3, reference numeral 1 denotes a schematic diagram of the recording head 1 on which orifices are disposed in the vertical direction. For the sake of explanation, the orifices are numbered 1, 2, ..., 128 in the top-to-bottom direction. In Fig. 3, positions of the recording head 1 are assumed to be shifted in the main-scanning direction. But, actually, each left side portion of the recording head 1 at each starting point of main-scanning is placed in the same vertical position. For the sake of explanation, it is assumed that the density of all the images to be recorded on a recording sheet is uniform, that is, each pixel on the sheet is assumed to be generated from the same number (N) of ink droplets.

When recording is performed on the recording sheet at the first main-scanning time, the orifices Nos. 1, 2, ..., and 128 are used. At this time, as shown in Fig. 4, the numbers of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 126, 127 and 128 are determined as $N \times 6/8$, $N \times 4/8$ and $N \times 2/8$ respectively for forming the first image area.

Next, as shown in Fig. 3, a recording sheet is moved or sub-scanned upward by 125 pixels so that the orifices Nos. 1, 2, and 3 overlap part of the first image area formed by the orifices Nos. 126, 127 and 128 respectively, in the second main-scanning (in Fig. 3, the recording head 1 is moved downward relative to a recording sheet for convenience), and the orifice No. 1 is placed to the position of the orifice No. 126 in the first main-scanning.

After the completion of the above sub-scanning, the second image area is recorded at the second main-scanning in such a way that the numbers of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are $N \times 2/8$, $N \times 4/8$ and $N \times 6/8$ respectively and the numbers of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 126, 127 and 128 are $N \times 6/8$, $N \times 4/8$ and $N \times 2/8$, respectively as shown in Fig. 4. The overlapped portion of the first and second image areas is shown in Fig. 5.

Similarly, the recording of image area is repeated to form all the image areas of the images on the sheet. At the lowest image area of the images on the sheet, image recording is performed in such a way that the numbers of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 126, 127 and 128 are the same as the number of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 4 to 125.

Moreover, in the above explanation of the im-

age recording, it has been assumed that pixels of recording image are made of the same number of ink droplets. Actually, the number of ink droplets forming each pixel according to image data differs from each other, and the number (N') of ink droplets (image density data) forming each pixel to be overlapped is multiplied by $2/8$, $4/8$, $6/8$ or the like.

Moreover, if a volume of an ink droplet discharged from each orifice in a central portion of the recording head extremely differs from that in edge portions thereof, the values $2/8$, $4/8$, $6/8$ and the like can be adjusted for each recording head according to the volume of an ink droplet.

(Embodiment 2)

Fig. 6 is a view showing construction of embodiment 2 of the recording apparatus according to the present invention. Reference numeral 41 denotes an ink-jet recording head having 512 orifices (at a density of 16 orifices/mm). The orifices are disposed in the lateral direction of Fig. 6. The recording head 41 is movable along a rail 44. Reference numerals 42 and 43 denote a recording sheet and a drum driven by a motor (not shown) respectively.

The 17-tone-wedge recording can be performed by the recording apparatus of embodiment 2. The number of orifices to perform overlapping image recording is two for each edge portion of the recording head.

First, the recording head 41 is positioned to the leftmost position in Fig. 6, and as shown in Fig. 7, image density data of the orifices Nos. 511 and 512 are made to be $N \times 6/8$ and $N \times 2/8$ respectively, and the drum 43 is made to make one revolution to perform the first image recording.

Next, the recording head 41 is shifted to the right by 511 pixel pitches, image density data of the orifices Nos. 1, 2, 511 and 512 are made to be $N \times 2/8$, $N \times 6/8$, $N \times 6/8$ and $N \times 2/8$ respectively to perform the second image recording. After the recording head is shifted to the right by 511 pixel pitches as shown above, the drum 43 is made to make one revolution. The above processing is repeated to perform recording of all the image areas. In the rightmost image area of the images on the sheet, like embodiment 1, the above processing is not performed on image density data of the orifices Nos. 511 and 512.

In embodiment 1, there are three orifices to perform overlapping recording for each edge portion of the recording head, and in embodiment 2, there are two orifices to perform the overlapping recording for each edge portion of the recording head. However, the number of orifices performing the overlapping recording is optionally selectable

less than the number of all the orifices.

(Embodiment 3)

In embodiments 1 and 2, values by which image density data are multiplied, are standardized with respect to $1/2^n$ in order to be easily treated by hardware. However, it is not necessary to standardize the values based on $1/2^n$. For example, as shown in embodiment 3 in Fig. 8, if there are three overlapping orifices, the values can be $1/10$, $1/2$ and $9/10$. In any case, the total of landed ink droplets may correspond to original image density data.

In the above embodiments, when one pixel is recorded in the overlapping image area, ink droplets are landed on substantially the same area twice at predetermined interval. A plurality of ink droplets to land at a first time or at a second time are defined by a first or second ink droplet group. For example, in Fig. 5, the amount of the first or second ink droplet group landed at the first time or the second time in a central pixel in the overlapping portion of image areas, is about a half of the amount of the ink droplets to be landed on a pixel on non-overlapping portion, so that the spread of the first ink droplet group on a recording medium is smaller than that of ink droplets landed on the pixel on the non-overlapping portion. Moreover, a predetermined time is passed after the first main scanning, and then a previously landed the first ink droplet group is fixed in some degrees. In this state, when a next ink droplet group, the second ink droplet group, is landed on the same pixel on the recording sheet, the final size of the pixel is smaller than the size when the all the ink droplets are landed on the pixel at a time. When the number of pixels in the main-scanning direction is extremely large, the previously landed ink droplet group has been mostly fixed and the final size of the pixel becomes smaller than the size corresponding to the original image density data. The reason is that it takes a long time to record image data in the main-scanning direction.

For instance, if it takes a relatively long time to perform one main-scanning due to the large number of pixels to be recorded in the main-scanning direction, the size of pixel in an overlapping portion of image areas shown in Fig. 5 is smaller than the size of another pixel, and the image density of the overlapping portion becomes low. The image density distribution in this case is shown in Fig. 9.

In the embodiment described below, when a dot formed by landing a first ink droplet group on a recording medium portionally overlaps with a dot formed by landing a second ink droplet group on the recording medium, the size of one pixel formed by the dots is made larger by shifting a position of

the landed first ink droplet from a position of the landed second ink droplet. This can reduce unevenness of the image density in the overlapping portion of the image areas.

(Embodiment 4)

In embodiment 4, 17-tone-wedge recording is performed by using the ink-jet recording apparatus shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 10 is a schematic diagram for explaining a recording method of embodiment 4, and like reference numerals designate like parts in Figs. 3 and 10.

Image area recording will be described below in which the number of orifices for recording an overlapping portion of the two image areas is three for each edge portion of the recording head and the highest image density of the overlapping area is formed by 16 ink droplets.

When recording is performed on a recording sheet, the orifices Nos. 1 to 128 are used and the orifices 126, 127 and 128 discharge 12, 8 and 4 ink droplets respectively.

Next, the recording sheet is moved or sub-scanned upward by 125 plus $1/3$ pixel pitches (for convenience, the recording head 1 is moved downward relative to the recording sheet in Fig. 10).

Moreover, the numbers of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are 4, 8 and 12, and the numbers of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 126, 127 and 128 are 12, 8 and 4 respectively.

Next, the recording sheet is moved upward by 125 minus $1/3$ pixel pitches and the same numbers of ink droplets as described above are discharged on the recording sheet to perform recording.

The above described operations are alternately repeated and finally all the image areas are formed.

As shown in Fig. 11, the area of pixels forming the overlapping portion between a first image area and a second image area can be widened by the above described recording method. Consequently, as shown in Fig. 12, the area of pixel forming the overlapping portion can be made approximately equal to an area of pixel forming another portion edge of the image area, and unevenness of the image density generated in the overlapping area can be markedly reduced.

(Embodiment 5)

In embodiment 5, five-tone-wedge recording is performed by using the ink-jet recording apparatus in Fig. 6. However, in embodiment 5, 128 orifices (16 orifices/mm) are disposed in the lateral direction of the recording head.

The number of orifices which record an over-

lapping portion is two for each edge portion of the recording head, and the highest image density of a pixel in the overlapping portion is formed by four ink droplets.

First, the recording head 41 is positioned to the leftmost position in Fig. 6. While the numbers of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 127 and 128 are 3 and 1 respectively, recording is performed during rotating the drum 43. At this time, a recording start position in the direction of the drum revolution is defined as H.

Next, the recording head 41 is shifted to the right by 126 pixel pitches as shown in Fig. 13. After this sub-scanning, as shown in Fig. 14, the numbers of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 1 and 2 are one and three, and the numbers of ink droplets discharged from the orifices Nos. 127 and 128 are three and one respectively so as to record a second image area. At this time, as shown in Fig. 13, the recording start position in the direction of the drum revolution is shifted from the record starting position H by 0.5 pixel pitch so as to start recording.

After the second image area has been formed, the recording head 41 is shifted to the right by 126 pixel pitches as shown in Fig. 13, and then, recording is performed at the recording start position H with the same numbers of ink droplets as described above.

The above described operations are repeated to perform recording of all the image areas. Fig. 15 illustrates the recording result of pixels recorded by the recording apparatus of embodiment 5.

(Embodiment 6)

Fig. 16 is the construction of an ink-jet recording apparatus of embodiment 6 according to the present invention. Reference numeral 141 denotes an ink-jet recording head having 512 orifices (16 orifices/mm), and being disposed obliquely to the direction of revolution of the drum 41. The other construction is similar to the recording apparatus shown in Fig. 6.

The recording head 141 is first located on the right side of the drum 42, and is shifted from the right side to the left side by 510 plus 1/2 pixel pitches during one revolution of the drum 43. That is, sub-scanning of the recording head 141 has been completed when main-scanning in which the drum 43 makes one revolution is completed.

In embodiment 6, orifices are numbered 1, 2, ..., and 512 from the right side in Fig. 16, the number of orifices which perform overlapping portion are two for each edge portion of the recording head, and a pixel in the overlapping portion is generated by eight ink droplets.

First, when the first image area is formed or

until the drum 43 makes a first revolution, eight ink droplets are discharged from orifices Nos. 1 to 510 and four ink droplets are discharged from orifices Nos. 511 and 512 so as to perform recording.

Thus, the first image area is formed, and the drum 43 makes one revolution so as to finish recording of the first image area. When the recording has been completed and the drum starts making a second revolution, the recording head 141 has been shifted to the left by 510 plus 1/2 pixel pitches, the orifice No. 1 is shifted to the left by 1/2 pixel pitch from a position in which orifice No. 511 was located first, and orifice No. 2 is shifted to the left by 1/2 pixel pitch from a position in which orifice 512 was located first.

Next, the numbers of ink droplets discharged from orifices Nos. 1, 2, 511 and 512 are four, and the second image area and the latter are formed.

When the last image area is formed, the numbers of ink droplets discharged from only orifices Nos. 1 and 2 are four. Thus, recording of all the image areas has been completed.

The state of pixels in a boundary between each image area in embodiment 6 is shown in Fig. 18.

According to the present invention, the unevenness of image density, a "black stripe" or a "white stripe", which is generated in a vicinity of a boundary between each recorded image area at each main-scanning, is markedly reduced by simple control, and hence the image quality is improved in the vicinity of the boundary between each image area.

(Further Description)

The present invention achieves distinct effect when applied to a recording head or a recording apparatus which has means for generating thermal energy such as electrothermal transducers or laser light, and which causes changes in the ink by the thermal energy so as to eject ink. This is because such a system can achieve a high density and high resolution recording.

A typical structure and operational principle thereof is disclosed in U.S. patent Nos. 4,723,129 and 4,740,796, and it is preferable to use this basic principle to implement such a system. Although this system can be applied either to on-demand type or continuous type ink jet recording systems, it is particularly suitable for the on-demand type apparatus. This is because the on-demand type apparatus has electrothermal transducers, each disposed on a sheet or liquid passage that retains liquid (ink), and operates as follows: first, one or more drive signals are applied to the electrothermal transducers to cause thermal energy corresponding to recording information; second, the thermal energy induces sudden temperature rise that exceeds

the nucleate boiling so as to cause the film boiling on heating portions of the recording head; and third, bubbles are grown in the liquid (ink) corresponding to the drive signals. By using the growth and collapse of the bubbles, the ink is expelled from at least one of the ink ejection orifices of the head to form one or more ink drops. The drive signal in the form of a pulse is preferable because the growth and collapse of the bubbles can be achieved instantaneously and suitably by this form of drive signal. As a drive signal in the form of a pulse, those described in U.S. patent Nos. 4,463,359 and 4,345,262 are preferable. In addition, it is preferable that the rate of temperature rise of the heating portions described in U.S. patent No. 4,313,124 be adopted to achieve better recording.

U.S. patent Nos. 4,558,333 and 4,459,600 disclose the following structure of a recording head, which is incorporated to the present invention: this structure includes heating portions disposed on bent portions in addition to a combination of the ejection orifices, liquid passages and the electrothermal transducers disclosed in the above patents. Moreover, the present invention can be applied to structures disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laying-open Nos. 123670/1984 and 138461/1984 in order to achieve similar effects. The former discloses a structure in which a slit common to all the thermoelectric transducers is used as ejection orifices of the electrothermal transducers, and the latter discloses a structure in which openings for absorbing pressure waves caused by thermal energy are formed corresponding to the ejection orifices. Thus, irrespective of the type of the recording head, the present invention can achieve recording positively and effectively.

In addition, the present invention can be applied to various serial type recording heads: a recording head fixed to the main assembly of a recording apparatus; a conveniently replaceable chip type recording head which, when loaded on the main assembly of a recording apparatus, is electrically connected to the main assembly, and is supplied with ink therefrom; and a cartridge type recording head integrally including an ink reservoir.

It is further preferable to add a recovery system, or a preliminary auxiliary system for a recording head as a constituent of the recording apparatus because they serve to make the effect of the present invention more reliable. As examples of the recovery system, are a capping means and a cleaning means for the recording head, and a pressure or suction means for the recording head. As examples of the preliminary auxiliary system, are a preliminary heating means utilizing electrothermal transducers or a combination of other heater elements and the electrothermal transducers, and a

means for carrying out preliminary ejection of ink independently of the ejection for recording. These systems are effective for reliable recording.

The number and type of recording heads to be mounted on a recording apparatus can be also changed. For example, only one recording head corresponding to a single color ink, or a plurality of recording heads corresponding to a plurality of inks different in color or concentration can be used. In other words, the present invention can be effectively applied to an apparatus having at least one of the monochromatic, multi-color and full-color modes. Here, the monochromatic mode performs recording by using only one major color such as black. The multi-color mode carries out recording by using different color inks, and the full-color mode performs recording by color mixing.

Furthermore, although the above-described embodiments use liquid ink, inks that are liquid when the recording signal is applied can be used: for example, inks can be employed that solidify at a temperature lower than the room temperature and are softened or liquefied in the room temperature. This is because in the ink jet system, the ink is generally temperature adjusted in a range of 30°C - 70°C so that the viscosity of the ink is maintained at such a value that the ink can be ejected reliably.

In addition, the present invention can be applied to such apparatus where the ink is liquefied just before the ejection by the thermal energy as follows so that the ink is expelled from the orifices in the liquid state, and then begins to solidify on hitting the recording medium, thereby preventing the ink evaporation: the ink is transformed from solid to liquid state by positively utilizing the thermal energy which would otherwise cause the temperature rise; or the ink, which is dry when left in air, is liquefied in response to the thermal energy of the recording signal. In such cases, the ink may be retained in recesses or through holes formed in a porous sheet as liquid or solid substances so that the ink faces the electrothermal transducers as described in Japanese Patent Application Laying-open Nos. 56847/1979 or 71260/1985. The present invention is most effective when it uses the film boiling phenomenon to expel the ink.

Furthermore, the ink jet recording apparatus of the present invention can be employed not only as an image output terminal of an information processing device such as a computer, but also as an output device of a copying machine including a reader, as an output device of a facsimile apparatus having a transmission and receiving function, and as an output device of an optical disc apparatus for recording and/or reproducing information into and/or from an optical disc. These apparatus requires means for outputting processed informa-

tion in the form of hard copy.

The present invention has been described in detail with respect to preferred embodiments, and it will now be apparent from the foregoing to those skilled in the art that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the invention in its broader aspects, and it is the intention, therefore, in the appended claims to cover all such changes and modifications as fall within the true spirit of the invention.

Claims

1. An ink-jet recording method, in which a plurality of ink droplets for each pixel are overlapped and landed on a recording medium to form each pixel by a recording head with a plurality of ink discharging portions arranged thereon and a tone wedge of an image data is represented by controlling an area of each pixel on a basis of the number of the plurality of ink droplets characterized by comprising:

recording one image area by main-scanning of said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto in a direction other than a direction of said ink discharging portion arrangement;

sub-scanning said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto in a direction perpendicular to a direction of said main-scanning; and

recording the following image area by main-scanning said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto,

wherein said sub-scanning is performed in a manner that part of said one image area overlaps part of said following image area, and the number of ink droplets discharged from at least one ink discharging portion of said plurality of ink discharging portions, which relates to recording of pixels included in an overlapping portion of said one and following image areas, is restricted when said one and following image areas are recorded, so that a tone wedge of a recording image of said pixels included in said overlapping portion is represented by a total number of ink droplets being discharged when said one and following image areas are recorded.

2. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the number of discharging portions for recording pixels included in said overlapping portion is two or more, said number of ink droplets being discharged from said two or more discharging portions for recording said overlapping portion, is gradually decreased toward a discharging portion disposed

in an edge portion of said recording head when said one image area is recorded, and is gradually increased from a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of said recording head when said following image area is recorded, so that said total number of discharged ink droplets is obtained.

3. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 1, further characterized in that the step of adjusting an amount of said sub-scanning and/or a record starting position of said main-scanning, wherein each pixel included in said overlapping portion is formed by partially overlapping one image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when said one image area is recorded with a following image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when said following image area is recorded, by less than a pixel pitch.

4. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 1, further characterized in that said total number of ink droplets is the number of ink droplets being determined to obtain a predetermined tone wedge of a recording image of pixels when said pixels are formed without overlapping thereof.

5. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 1, further characterized in that said recording head comprises heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

6. An ink-jet recording method, in which a plurality of ink droplets for each pixel are overlapped and landed on a recording medium to form each pixel by a recording head with a plurality of ink discharging portions arranged thereon and a tone wedge of an image data is represented by controlling an area of each pixel on a basis of the number of the plurality of ink droplets characterized by comprising:

recording a one image area by main-scanning of said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto in a direction other than a direction of said ink discharging portion arrangement;

sub-scanning said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto in a direction different from a direction of said main-scanning, by a length less than a width of said one image area; and

recording a following image area by main-scanning said recording head and said record-

ing medium relative thereto, whereby said one and following image areas are partially overlapped with each other,

wherein the number of discharging portions for recording pixels included in an overlapping portion of said one and following image areas is two or more, said number of ink droplets being discharged from said two or more discharging portions for recording said overlapping portion, is gradually decreased toward a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of said recording head when said one image area is recorded, and is gradually increased from a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of said recording head when said following image area is recorded, so that a total number of discharged ink droplets, being discharged when said one and following image areas are recorded is obtained.

7. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that said recording head comprises heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

8. An ink-jet recording method, in which a plurality of ink droplets for each pixel are overlapped and landed on a recording medium to form each pixel by a recording head with a plurality of ink discharging portions arranged thereon and a tone wedge of an image data is represented by controlling an area of each pixel on a basis of the number of the plurality of ink droplets characterized by comprising:

recording a one image area by main-scanning of said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto in a direction other than a direction of said ink discharging portion arrangement;

sub-scanning said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto in a direction different from a direction of said main-scanning, by a length less than a width of said one image area;

recording a following image area by main-scanning said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto, whereby said one and following image areas are partially overlapped with each other; and

adjusting an amount of said sub-scanning and/or a record starting position of said main-scanning,

wherein each pixel included in an overlapping portion of said one and following image areas is formed by partially overlapping one image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when said one image area

is recorded with a following image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when said following image area is recorded, by less than a pixel pitch.

9. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that said recording head comprises heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

10. An ink-jet recording method, in which at least one ink droplet for each pixel is landed on a recording medium to form each pixel by a recording head with a plurality of ink discharging portions arranged thereon and a tone wedge of an image data is represented by controlling an area of each pixel on a basis of an quantity of ink based on density data characterized by comprising:

recording one image area by main-scanning of said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto in a direction other than a direction of said ink discharging portion arrangement;

sub-scanning said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto in a direction perpendicular to a direction of said main-scanning; and

recording the following image area by main-scanning said recording head and said recording medium relative thereto,

wherein said sub-scanning is performed in a manner that part of said one image area overlaps part of said following image area and said density data corresponding to at least one discharging portion of said plurality of discharging portions, which relates to recording of pixels included in an overlapping portion of said one and following image areas, is restricted when said one and following image areas are recorded, so that tone wedge of a recording image of said pixels included in said overlapping portion is represented by a total of quantity of ink discharged when said one and following image areas are recorded.

11. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the number of discharging portions for recording pixels included in said overlapping portion is two or more, said density data corresponding to said two or more discharging portions for recording said overlapping portion, is gradually decreased toward a discharging portion disposed in an edge portion of said recording head when said one image area is recorded, and is gradually increased from a discharging portion

disposed in an edge portion of said recording head when said following image area is recorded, so that said total of ink quantity is obtained.

12. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that the number of ink droplets being landed on one pixel is controlled based on said density data.

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13. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that said total number of ink droplets is the number of ink droplets being determined to obtain a predetermined tone wedge of a recording image of pixels when said pixels are formed without overlapping thereof.

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14. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that said recording head comprises heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

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15. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 10, further characterized in that the step of adjusting an amount of said sub-scanning and/or a record starting position of said main-scanning, wherein each pixels included in said overlapping portion is formed by partially overlapping one image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when said one image area is recorded and a following image portion being formed by a group of ink droplets discharged when said following image area is recorded, by less than a pixel pitch.

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16. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that said total of ink quantity is density data being determined to obtain a predetermined tone wedge of a recording image of pixels when said pixels are formed without overlapping thereof.

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17. An ink-jet recording method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that said recording head comprises heating elements each of which produces thermal energy for discharging ink in response to an electric current.

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18. An ink jet recording apparatus or method in which an image is recorded as a plurality of parallel scans, characterised in that the edge portions of each scan are recorded to taper in intensity, and in that the edge portions of adjacent scans overlap, so as to reduce formation of dark or light bands due to variations in scan separation.

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19. A method or apparatus for printing in a series of scans across a recording medium in which some image elements are printed in each of two overlapping scans, a proportion of the required density being provided by each scan.

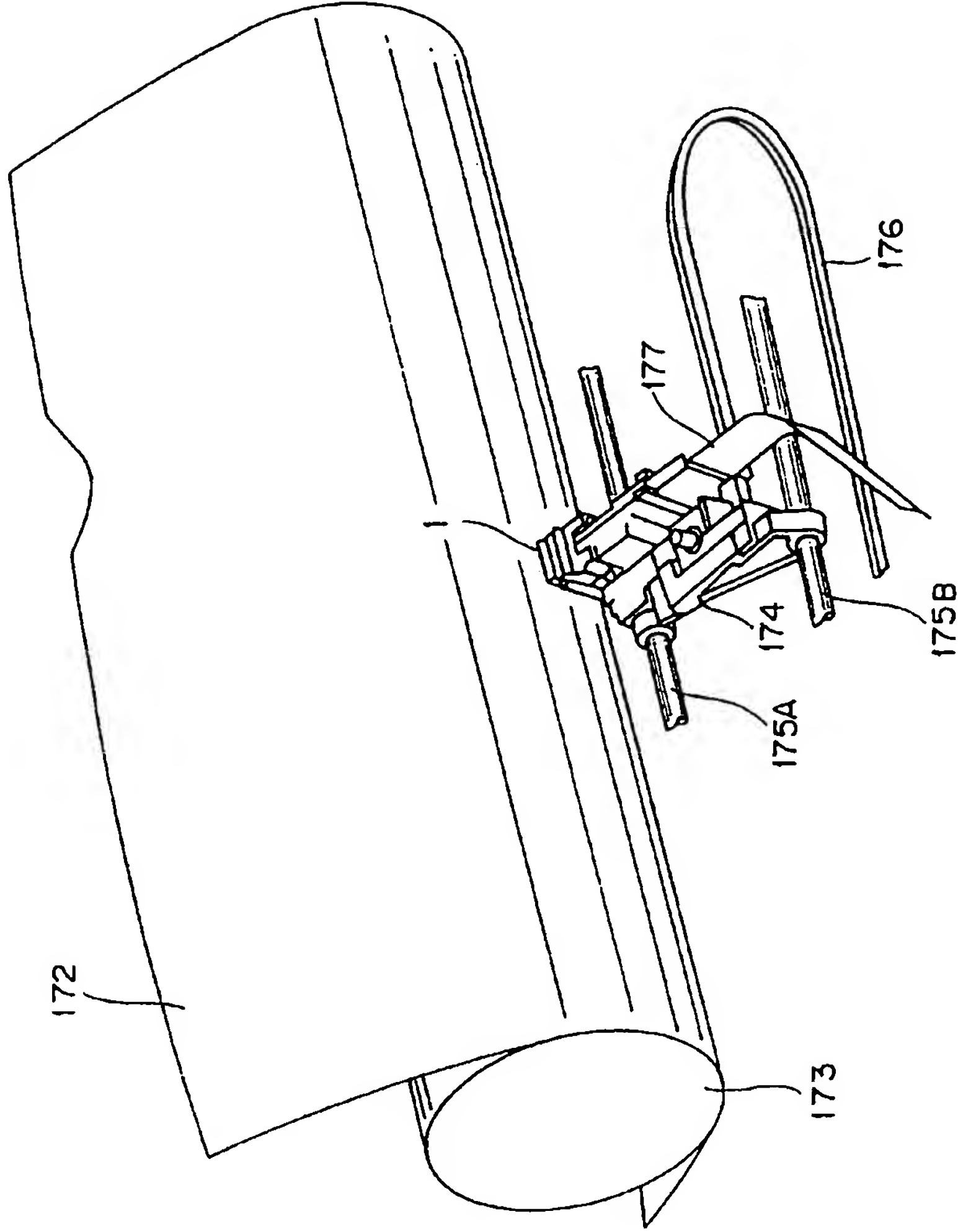


FIG.1

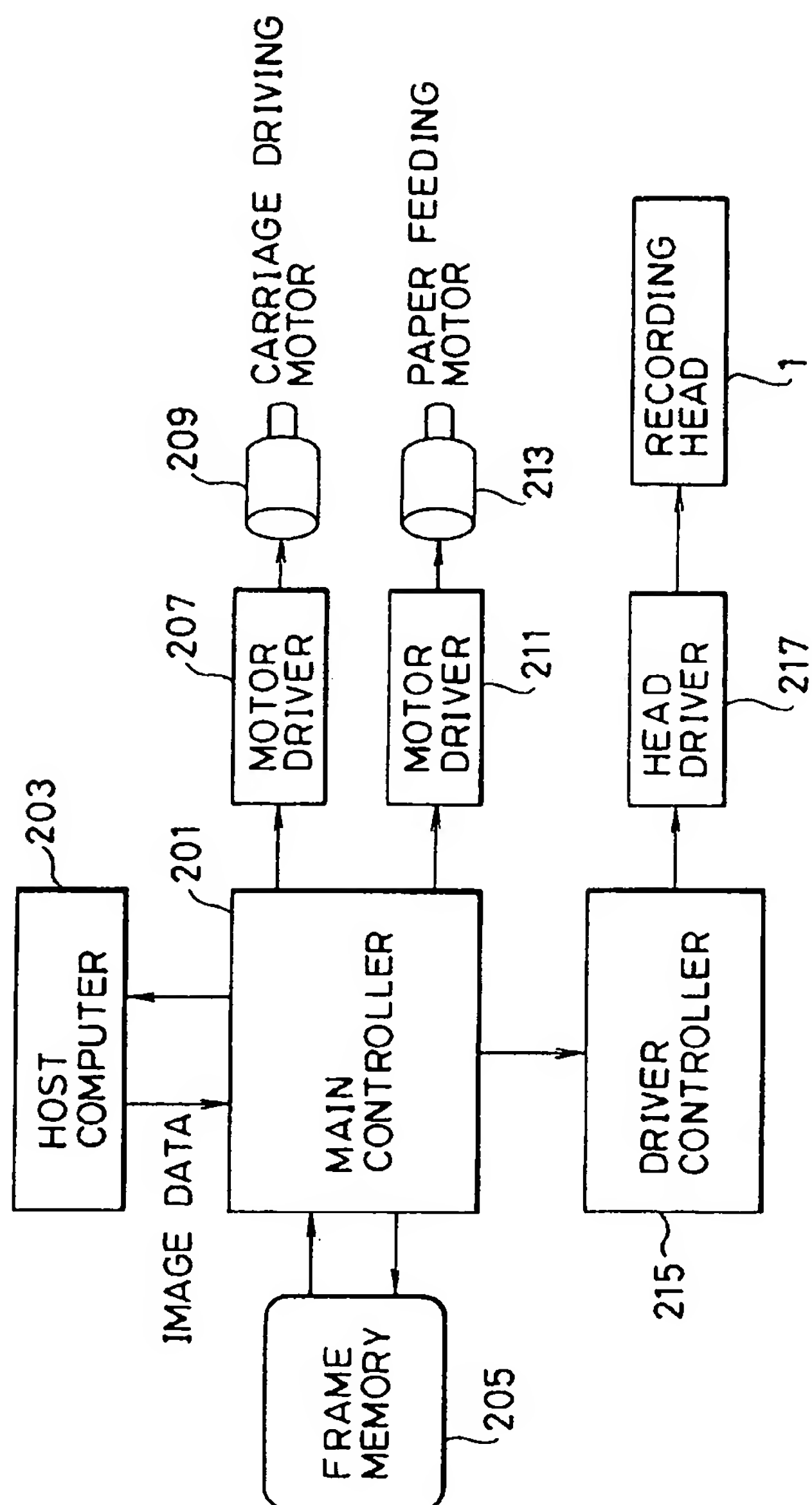


FIG. 2

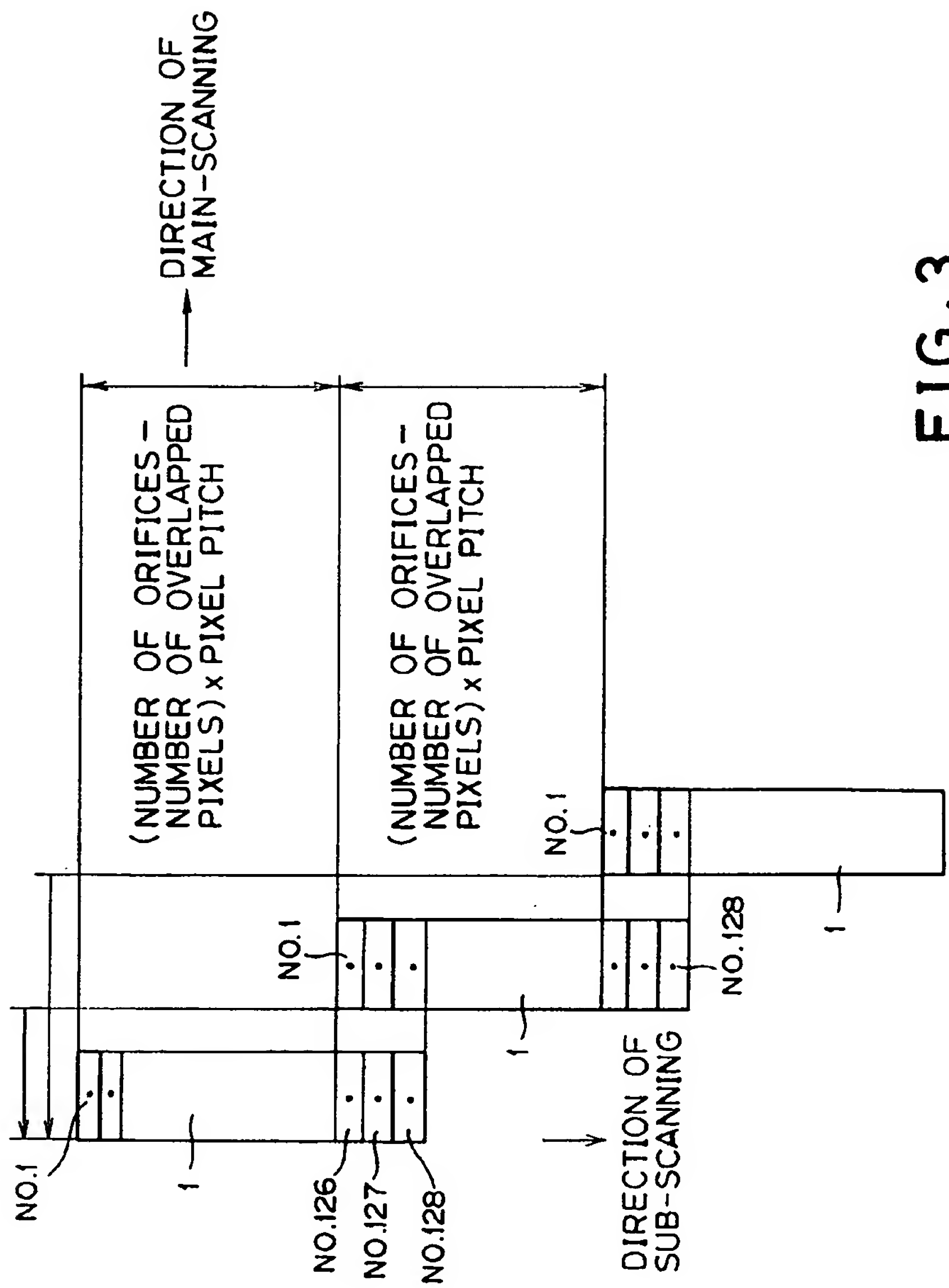


FIG.3

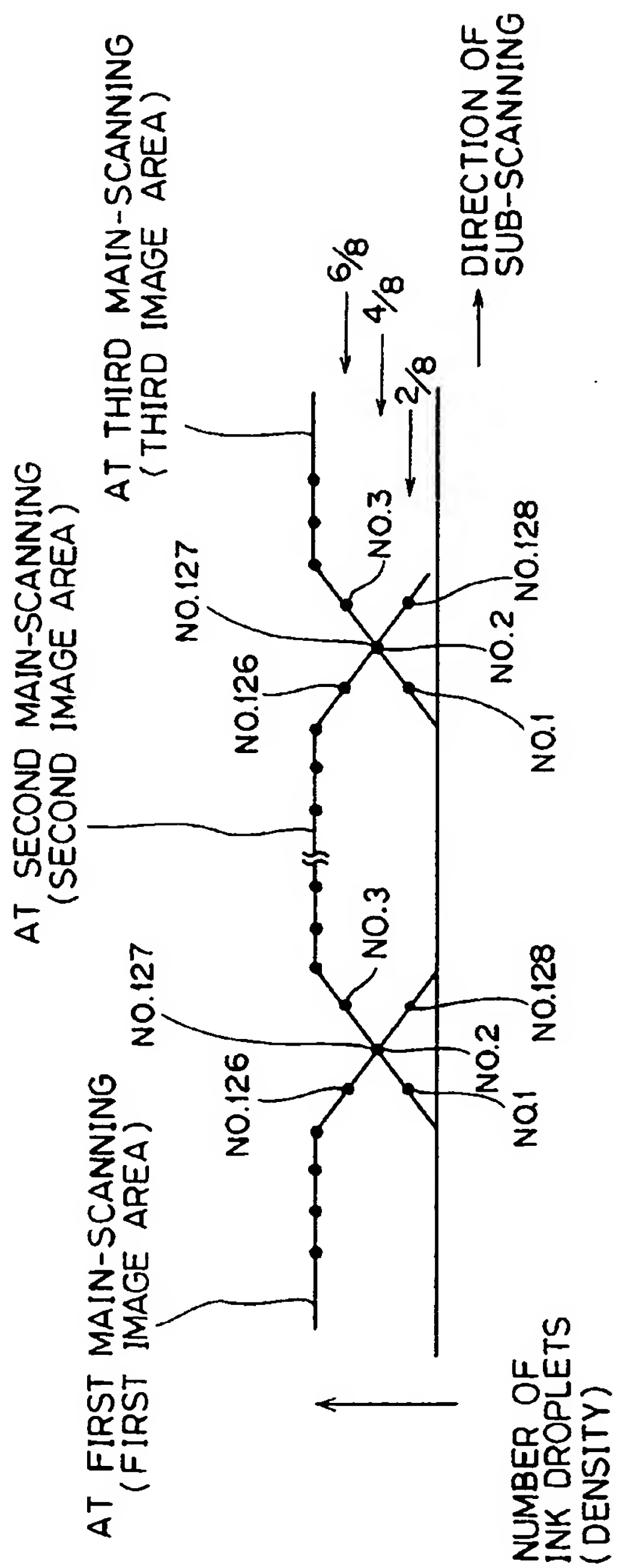


FIG.4

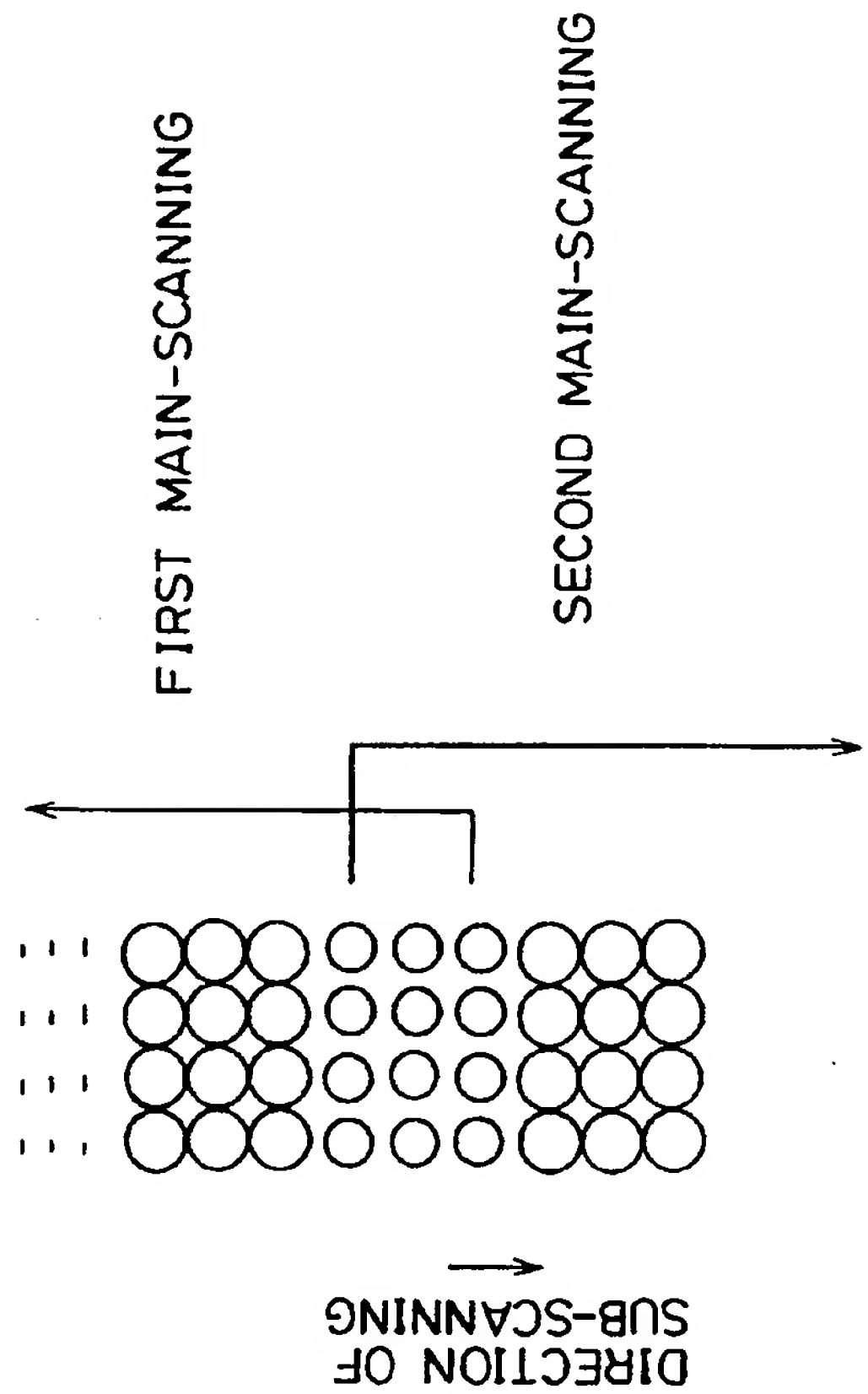


FIG.5

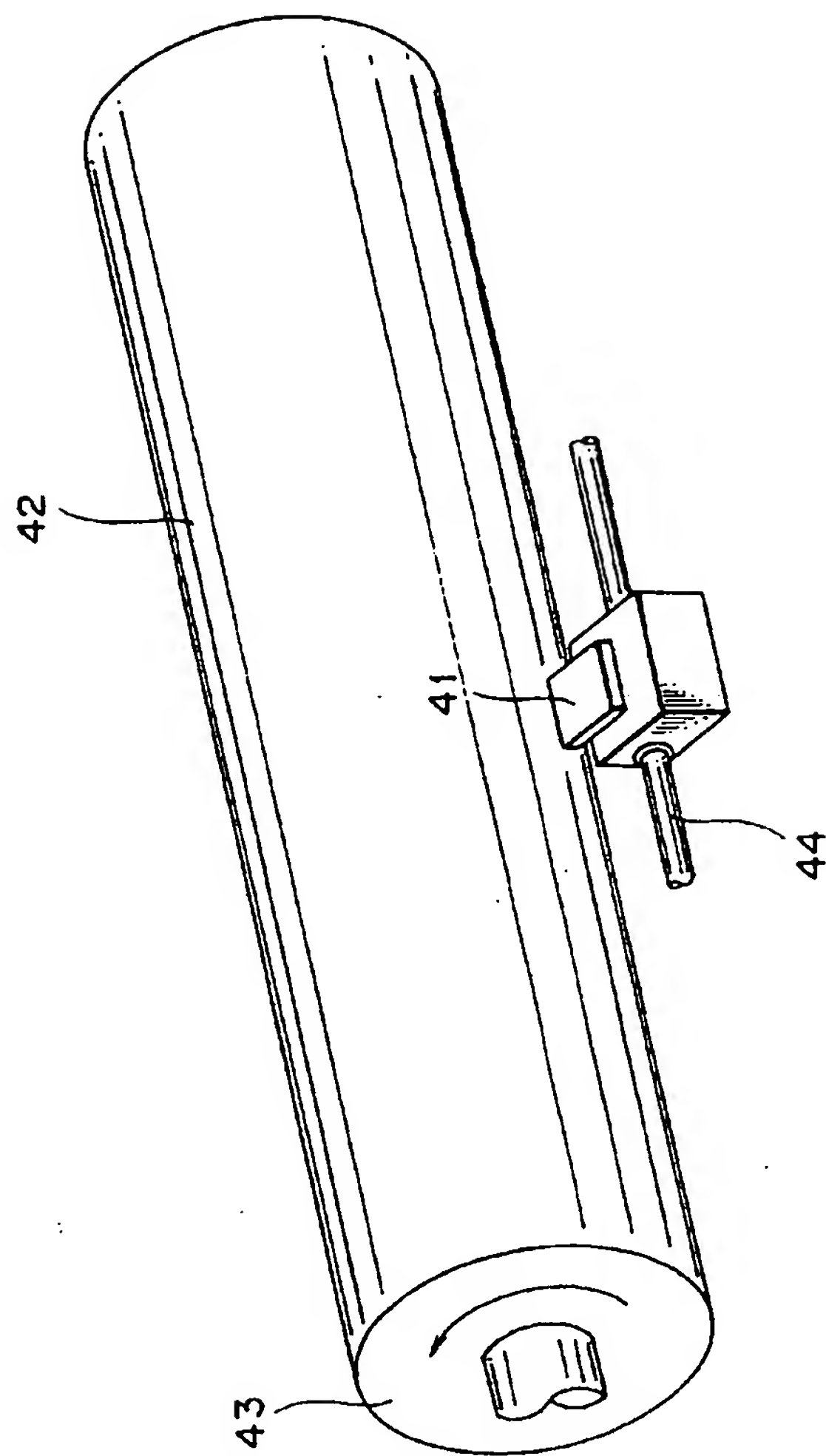


FIG.6

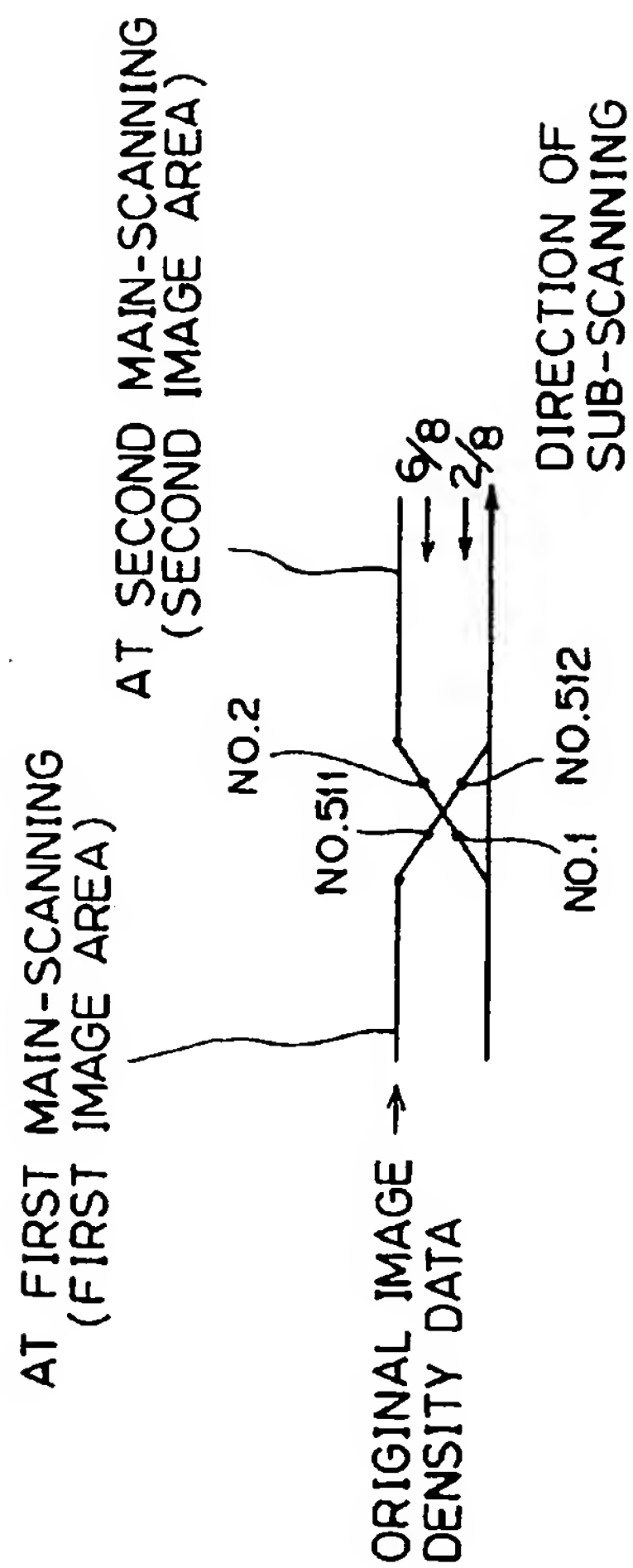


FIG. 7

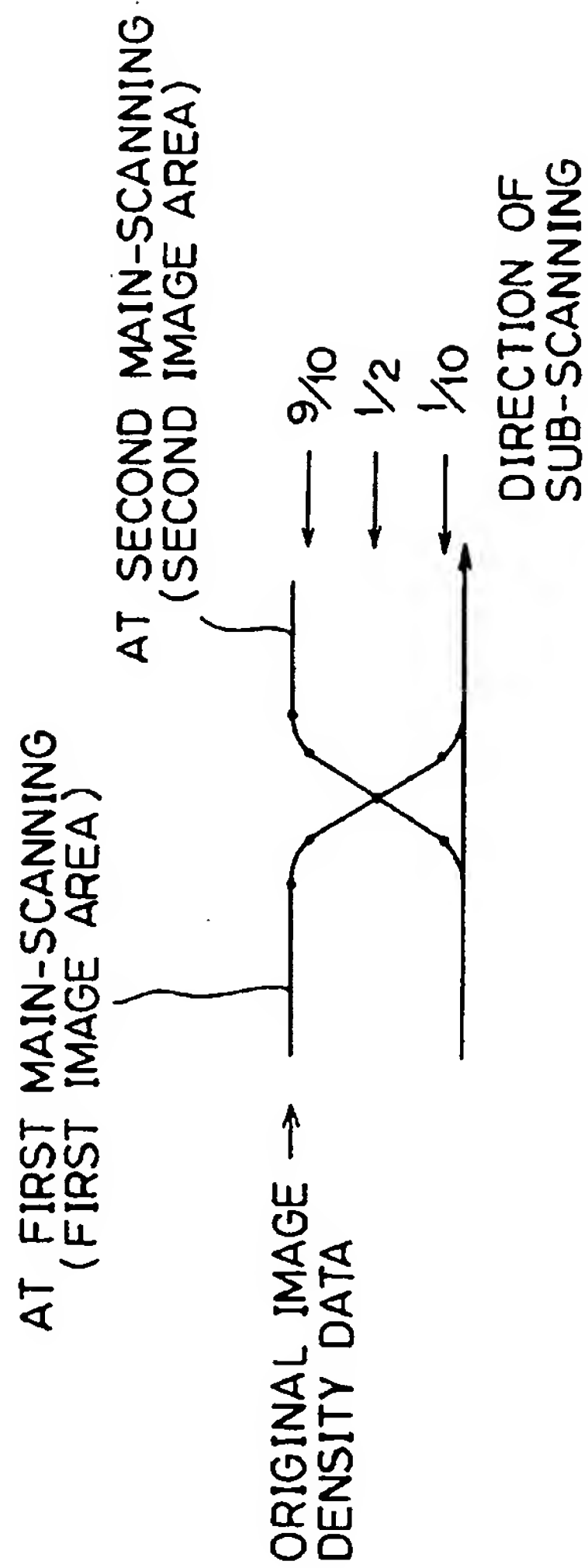


FIG. 8

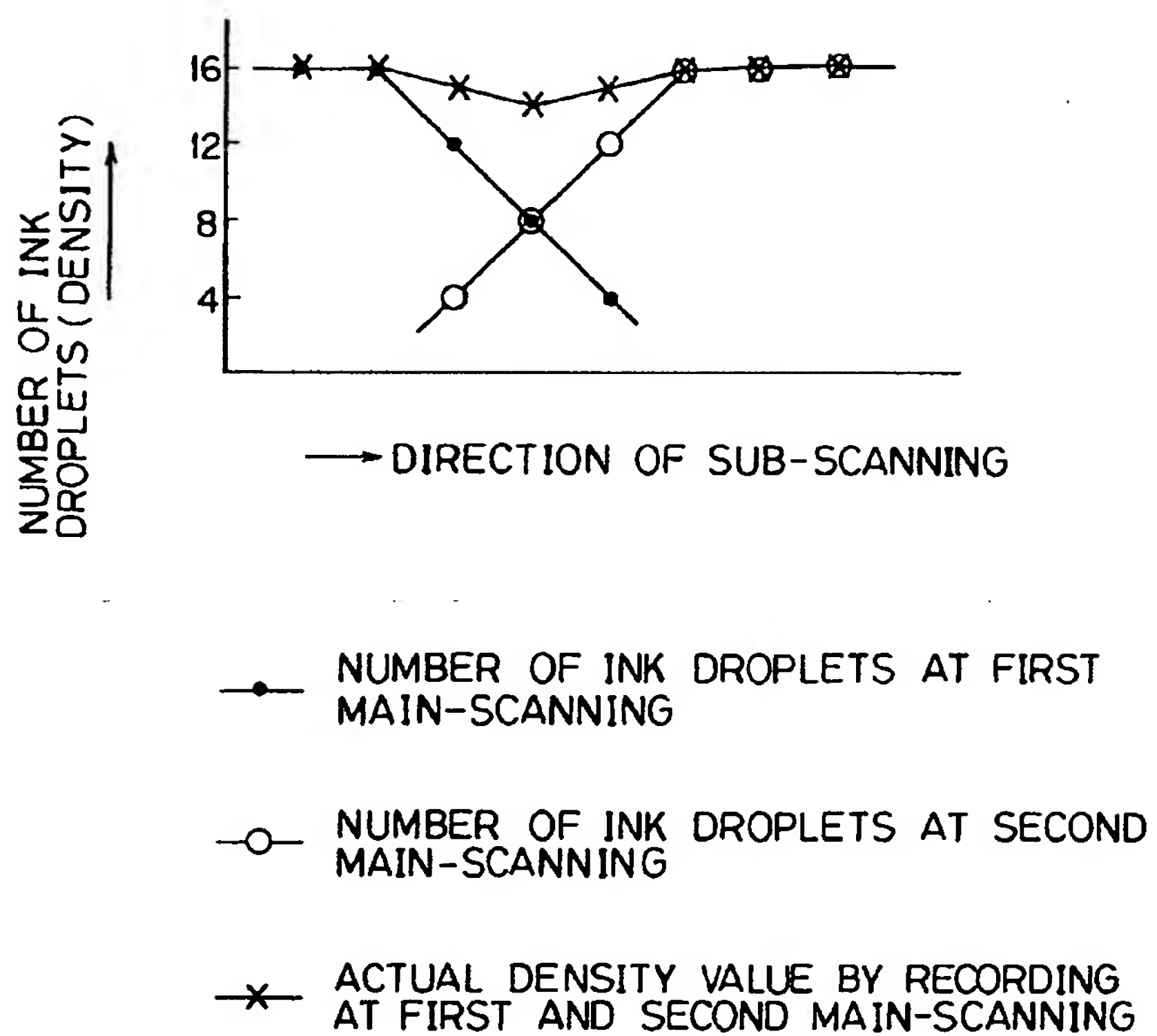


FIG.9

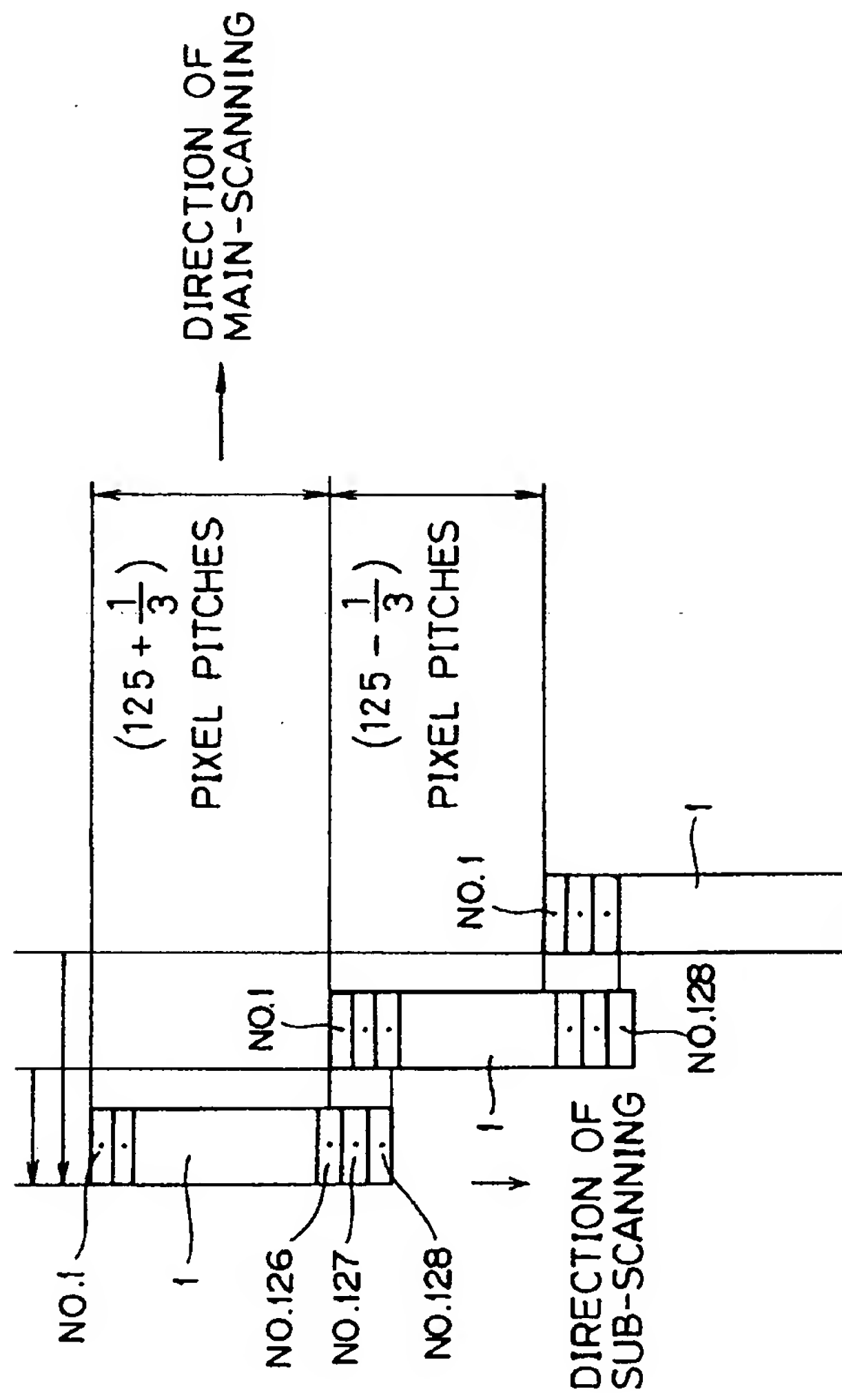


FIG.10

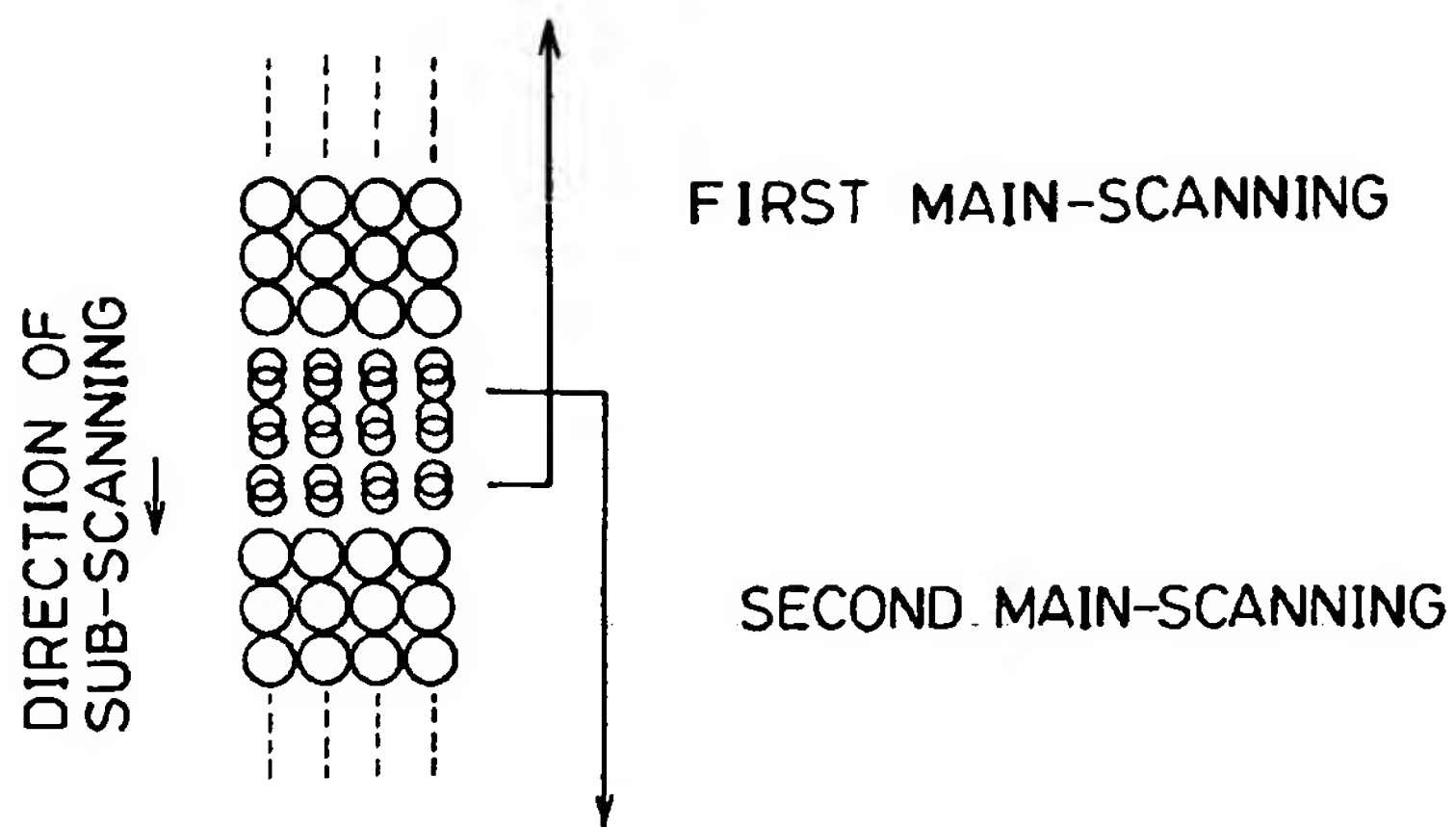
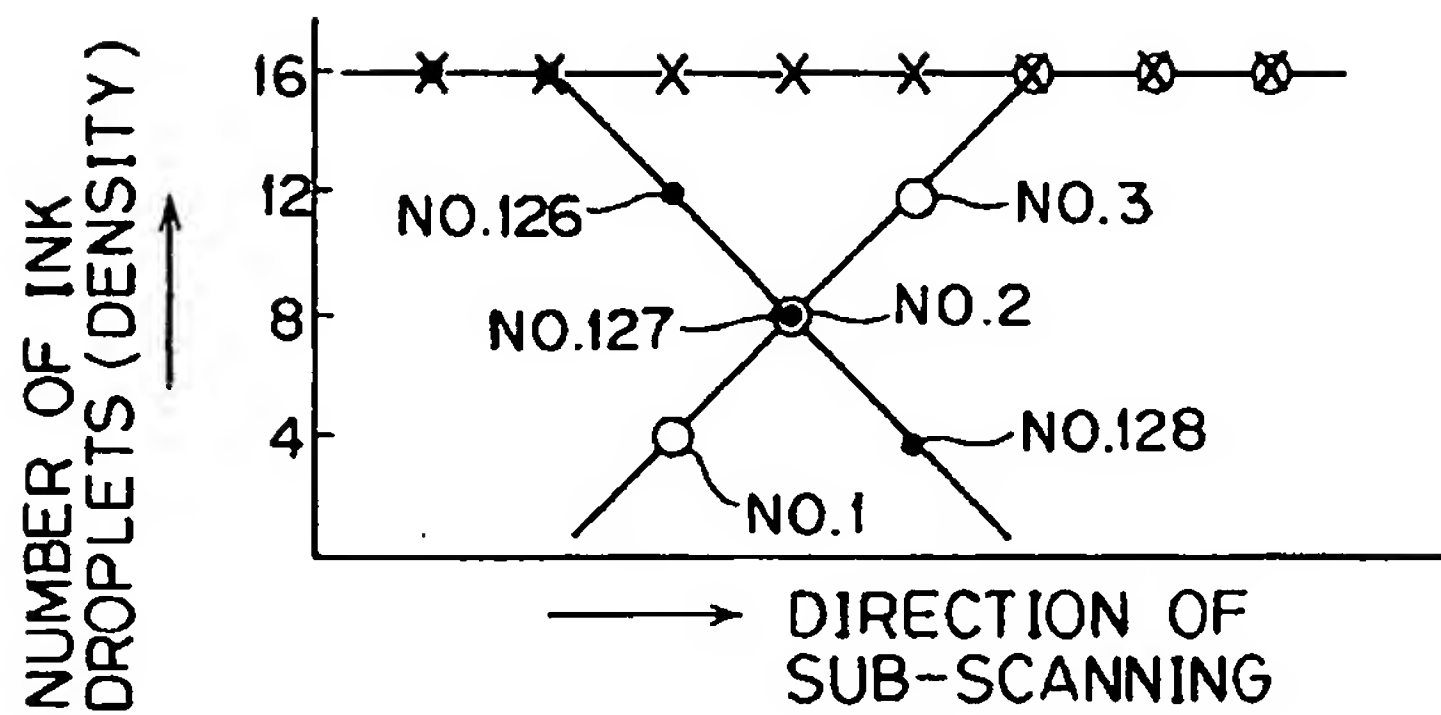


FIG.11



- NUMBER OF INK DROPLETS AT FIRST MAIN-SCANNING
- NUMBER OF INK DROPLETS AT SECOND MAIN-SCANNING
- x— DENSITY VALUE BY RECORDING AT FIRST AND SECOND MAIN SCANNING

FIG.12

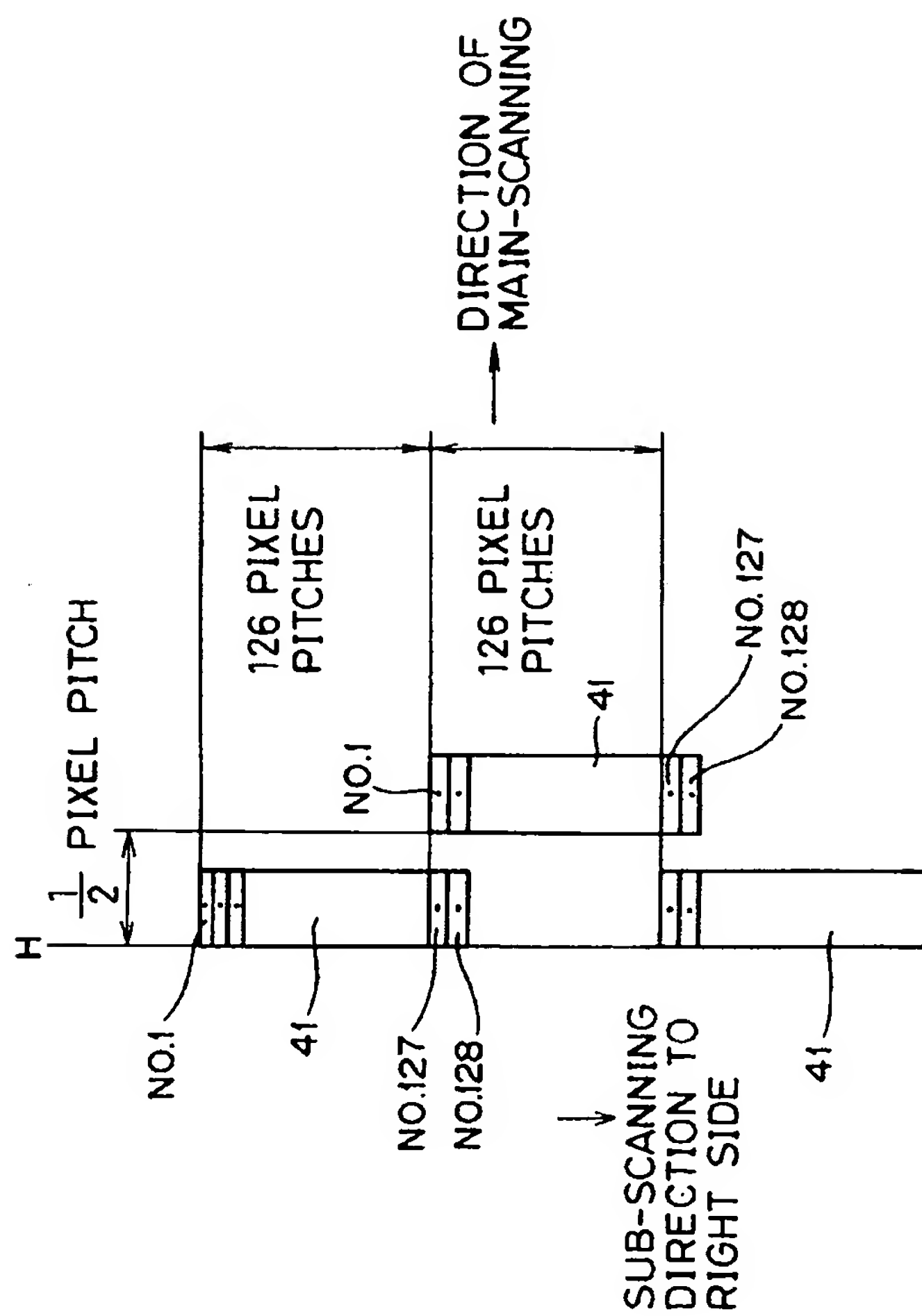
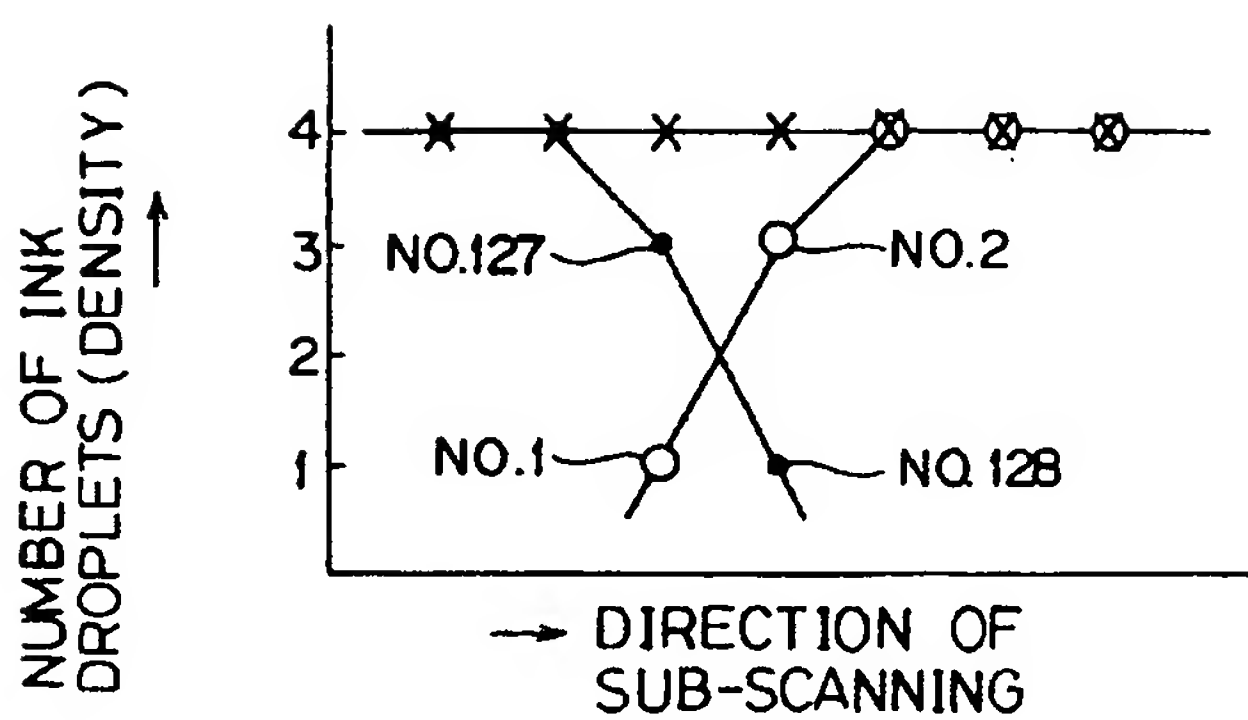


FIG.13



- NUMBER OF INK DROPLETS AT FIRST MAIN-SCANNING
- NUMBER OF INK DROPLETS AT SECOND MAIN-SCANNING
- x— DENSITY VALUE BY RECORDING AT FIRST AND SECOND MAIN-SCANNING

FIG. 14

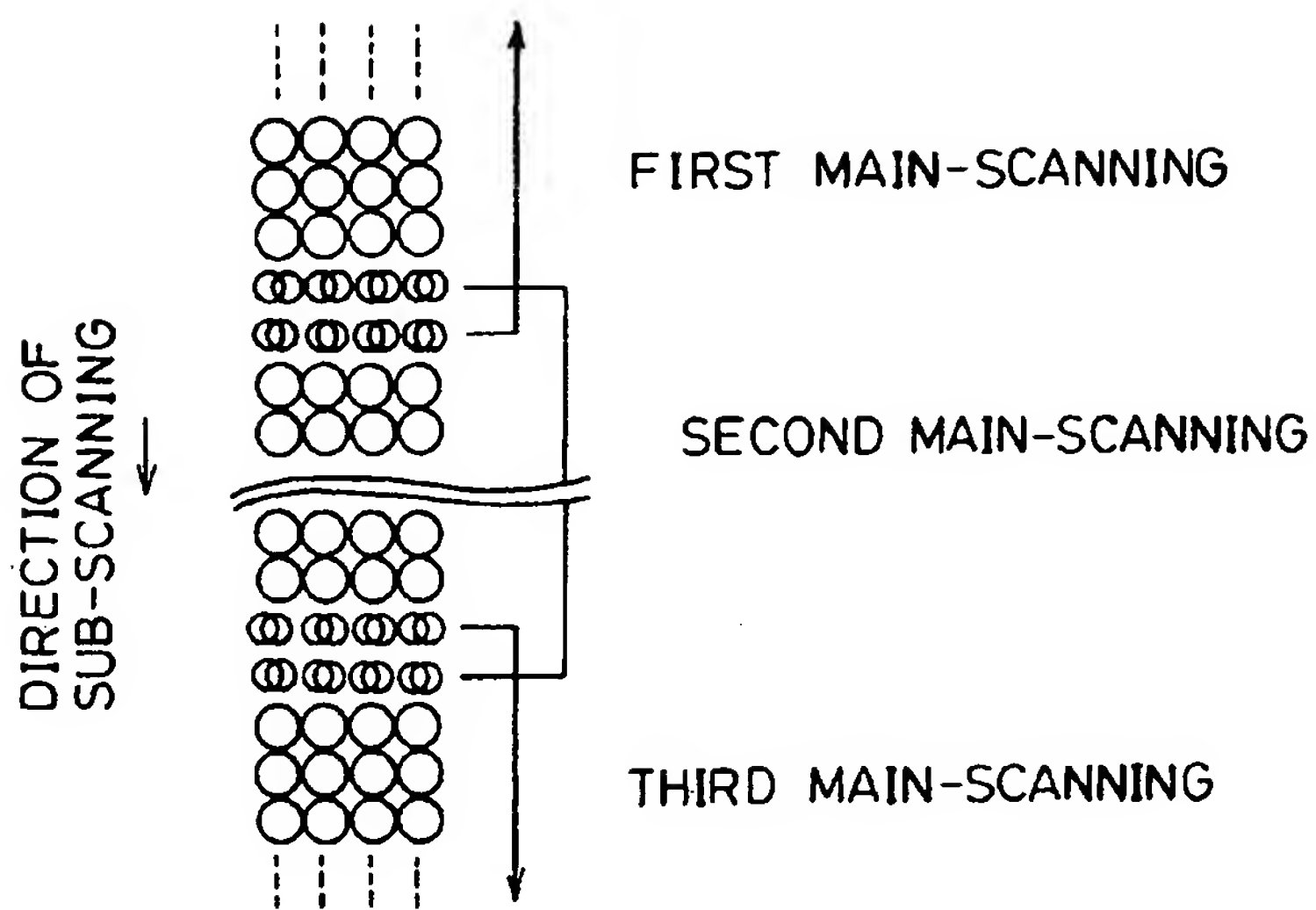


FIG. 15

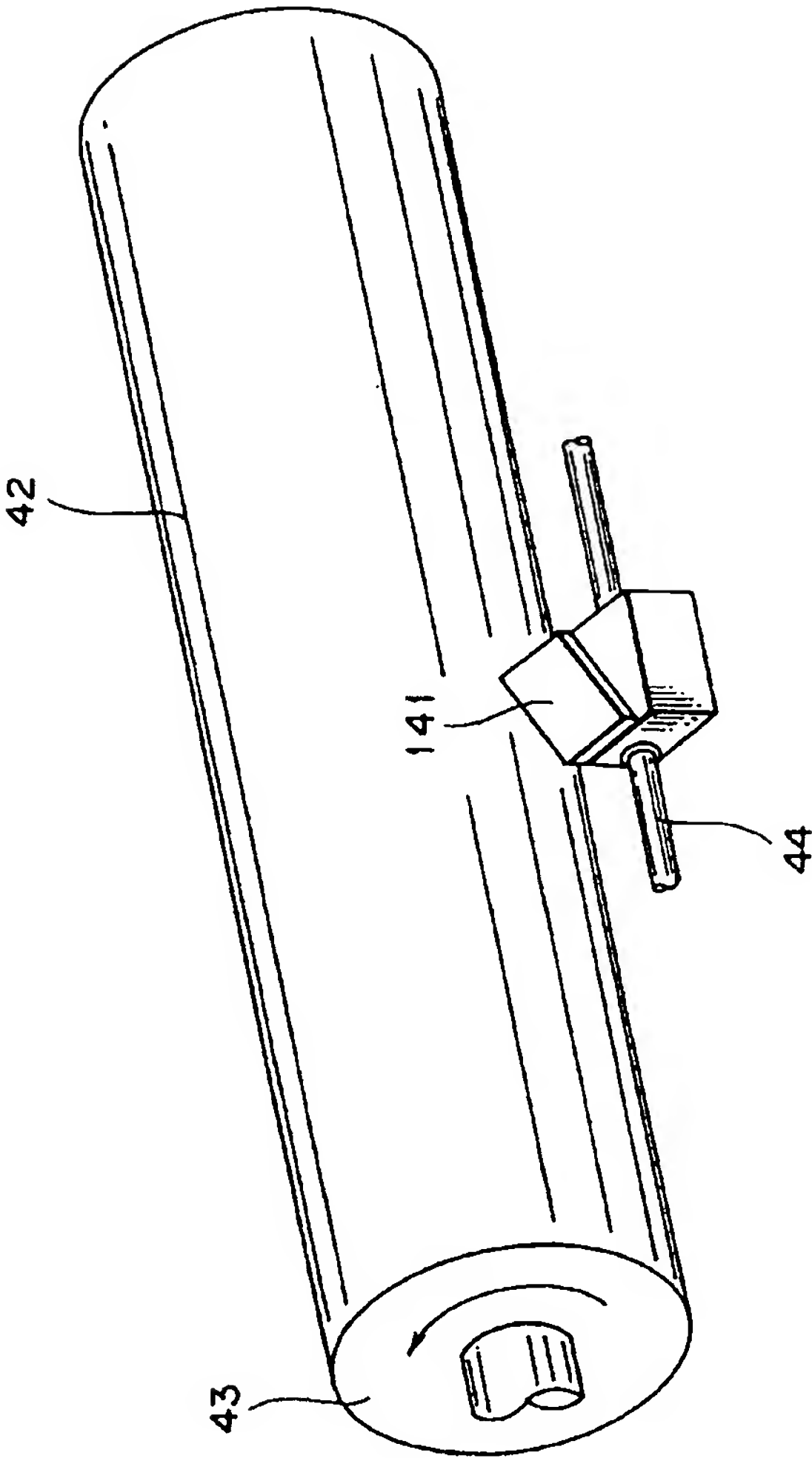
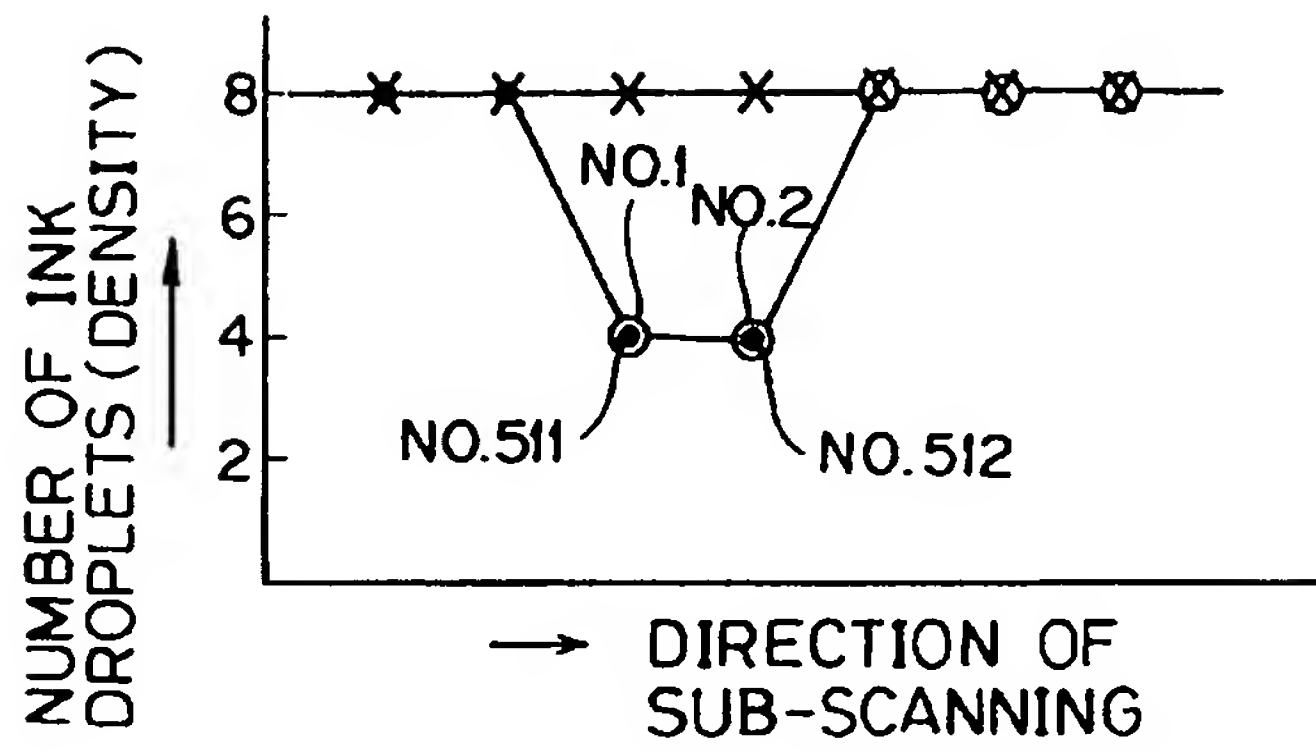


FIG.16



- NUMBER OF INK DROPLETS AT FIRST MAIN-SCANNING
- NUMBER OF INK DROPLETS AT SECOND MAIN-SCANNING
- *— DENSITY VALUE BY RECORDING AT FIRST AND SECOND MAIN-SCANNING

FIG.17

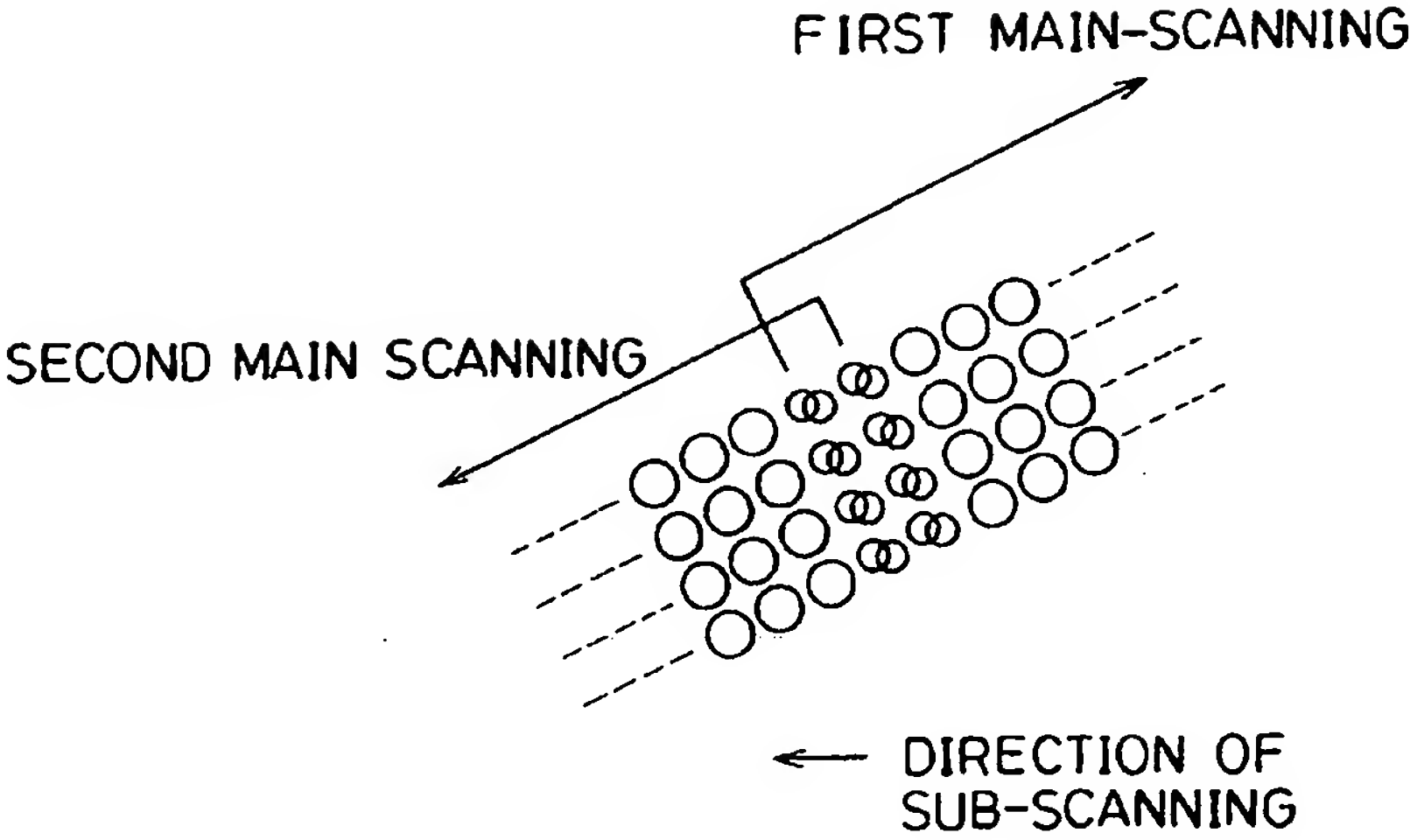


FIG.18